b) detecting the localization of the labeled ligand in the human, wherein the abnormal localization of VEGF distal from the primary tumor indicates the presence of metastasis in the human.

Please add the following new claims:

21. (New) The method of claim 20 wherein the presence of VEGF is determined using an anti-VEGF antibody.

22. (New) The method of claim 20 wherein the presence of VEGF is determined using a VEGF receptor fusion protein or VEGF receptor conjugated protein.

23. (New) The method of claim 20 wherein the localization of the ligand is detected using a method entailing X-ray, CAT-scan or MRI.

24. (New) The method of claim 20 further comprising detecting the co-localization with VEGF of tyrosine kinase receptors involved in angiogenesis.

25. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein the tyrosine kinase receptors are chosen from the group consisting of the *KDR/flk-1* receptor, the *flt-1* receptor, and/or the *tek/tie-2* receptor.

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests that the foregoing amendment to Claim 20 and therefore adding new claims 21-25, be entered in order to avoid this application incurring a surcharge for the presence of one or more multiple dependent claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSIONS WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

20. (Amended) A method of diagnosing metastasis **at a site distal from a primary tumor** in a human comprising:

a) **administering a** detectably **[labeling a] labeled** ligand which specifically recognizes VEGF**[;**

b) administering the labeled ligand] to the human; and

[c)] b) detecting the localization of the labeled **[antibody or fusion protein] ligand** in the human, wherein the abnormal localization of VEGF **[is indicative of a metastatic disease] distal from the primary tumor indicates the presence of metastasis in the human**.